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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN: LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

CHAPTER XLII-Continued.

George's feelings and views, as an educated man, may be best expressed in a letter to one of his friends: "I feel somewhat at a loss, as to my future mingle in the circles of the whites, in this coun-

you the truth, I have no wish to. My sympathies are not for my father's race, but for my mother's. To him I was no more than a fine dog or horse; to my poor heart-broken mother I was a child; and, though I never saw her, after the cruel sale that sepaus, till she died, yet I know she always of her own country. loved me dearly. I know it by my own heart. early sufferings, of the distresses and sauggrees of my heroic wife, of my sister, sold in the New Orleans slave-market—though I hope to have no unchristian sentiments, yet I may be excus-ed for saying, I have no wish to pass for an American, or to identify myself with them.

"It is with the oppressed, enslaved African race that I cast in my lot; and, if I wished anything, I would wish myself two shades darker, rather than one lighter.

The desire and yearning of my soul is for an African nationality. I want a people that shall have a tangible, separate existence of its own; and where am I to look for it? Not in Hayti: for in Hayti they had nothing to start with. A stream cannot rise above its fountain The race that formed the character of the Haytiens was a worn-out, effeminate one; and, of course, the subject race will be centuries in rising to anything.
"Where, then, shall I look? On the shore

of Africa I see a republic—a republic formed of picked men, who, by energy and self-educa-ting force, have in many cases, individually, raised themselves above a condition of slavery. Having gone through a preparatory stage of feebleness, this republic has, at last, become an acknowledged nation on the face of the earth acknowledged by both France and England. There it is my wish to go, and find myself a

I am aware, now, that I shall have you all against me; but, before you strike hear me. During my stay in France, I have followed up, with intense interest, the history of my people in America. I have noted the struggle between abolitionist and colonizationist, and have received some impressions, as a distant spectator,

participator.

I grant that this Liberia may have subserved all sorts of purposes, by being played off, in the hands of our oppressors, against us. Doubt-less the scheme may have been used, in unjust-ifiable ways, as a means of retarding our emancipation. But the question to me is, Is there not a God above all man's schemes? May He not have overruled their designs, and founded for us a nation by them?

In these days, a nation is born in a day. A In these days, a nation is born in a day. A nation starts, now, with all the great problems of republican life and civilization wrought out to its hand; it has not to discover, but only to apply. Let us, then, all take hold together, with all our might, and see what we can do with this new enterprise, and the whole splendid continent of Africa opens before us and our children. Our nation shall roll the tide of civilization. ration and Christianity along its shores, and plant there mighty republics, that, growing with the rapidity of tropical vegetation, shall

be for all coming ages.

"Do you say that I am deserting my enslaved brethren! I think not. If I forget them one hour, one moment of my life, so may God forget me! But, what can I do for them here? Can I break their chains? No, not as an individual: but let me go and form part of a nation, which shall have a voice in the counsels of nations, and then we can speak. A nation has a right to argue, remonstrate, implore, and present, the cause of its race, which an indi-

serfdom and all unjust and oppressive social inequalities are done away; and if they, as France and England have done, acknowledge our position, then, in the great Congress of Nations we will make our appeal, and present the cause of our enslaved and suffering race; and it cannot be that free, enlightened America will not then desire to wipe from her escutcheon that bar sinister which disgraces her among nations, and is as truly a curse to her as to the

rights to mingle in the American Republic as the Irishman, the German, the Swede. Grant-ed, they have. We ought to be free to meet and mingle—to rise by our individual worth, without any consideration of caste or color and they who deny us this right are false to their own professed principles of human equality. We ought in particular, to be allowed here. We have more than the rights of common men—wa have the claim of an injured race for reparation. But, then, I do not want it. I want a country, a nation, of my own. I think that the African race has peculiarities, yet to be unfolded in the light of civilization yet. and Christianity, which, if not the same with those of the Anglo-Saxon, may prove to be,

"To the Anglo-Saxon race has been intrusted the destinies of the world, during its pioneer period of struggle and conflict. To that misson its stern, inflexible, energetic elements were well adapted; but, as a Christian, I look for another era to arise. On its borders I trust we stand; and the throcs that now convulse

we stand; and the throes that now convulse the nations are, to my hope, but the birth-pangs of an hour of universal peace and brotherhood. "I trust that the development of Africa is to be essentially a Christian one. If not a domi-nant and commanding race, they are at least an affectionate, magnanimous, and forgiving one. Having been called in the furnace of in-

Justice and oppression, they have need to bind closer to their hearts that subline doctrine of love and forgiveness, through which alone they are to conquer, which it is to be their mission to spread over the continent of Africa.

in myself. I confess I am feeble for this the blood in my veins is the hot and hasty Saxon: but I have an eloquent preacher of the Gospel ever by my side, in the person of my beautiful wife. When I wander, her gentler spirit ever restores me, and keeps before my eyes the Christian calling and mission of our race. As Christian calling and mission of our race. As a Christian patriot, as a teacher of Christianity, I go to my country—my chosen, my glorious Africa! And to her, in my heart, I sometimes apply those splendid words of prophecy: Whereas thou has been forsaken and hated, so that no man went through thee; I will make thee an eternal excellence, a joy free papers. of many generations!

"We don't want to be no treer than we are.

"You will call me an enthusiast—you will tell me that I have considered what I am undertaking. But I have considered, and counted the cost. I go to Liberia, not as to an elysian of romance, but as to a field of work. I want to leave de ole place, and mass'r and missis, and de rest!"

"My good friends," said George, as soon as he could get a silence, "there'll be no need for After some deliberation, the y

expect to work with both hands; to work ard; to work against all sorts of difficulties hard; to work against all sorts of dimensionand discouragements; and to work till I die. This is what I go for; and in this I am quite

sure I shall not be disappointed.
"Whatever you may think of my determination, do not divorce me from your confidence; and think that, it hatever I do, I act with a heart wholly git may people.

"George Harris."

George, with his wife, children, and sister, embarked for Africa some few weeks after. If we are not mistaken, the world will yet hear

Of our other characters we have nothing very particular to write, except a word relating to Miss Ophelia and Topsy, and a farewell chapter, which we shall dedicate to George Shelby.

Miss Ophelia took Topsy home to Vermont

with her, much to the surprise of that grave, deliberative body whom a New Englander recognises under the term "Our folks." "Our " Our folks" at first thought it an odd and unneces-sary addition to their well-trained domestic establishment; but, so thoroughly efficient was Miss Ophelia in her conscientious endeavor to do her duty by her eleve, that the child rapidly grew in grace and in favor with the family and neighborhood. At the age of wemanhood, course. True, as you have said to me, I might she was, by her own request, baptized, and bemingle in the circles of the whites, in this country, my shade of color is so slight, and that of place; and showed so much intelligence, activimy wife and family scarce perceptible. Well, perhaps, on sufferance, I might. But, to tell that she was at last recommended and approved as a missionary to one of the stations in Africa; and we have heard that the same activity and ingenuity which, when a child, made her so multiform and restless in her developments, is now employed, in a safer and wholesomer manner, in teaching the children

CHAPTER XLIII .- The Liberator.

George Shelby had written to his mother merely a line, stating the day that she might expect him home. Of the death scene of his old friend he had not the heart to write. had tried several times, and only succeeded in half choking himself, and invariably finished by tearing up the paper, wiping his eyes, and rushing somewhere to get quiet.

There was a pleased bustle all through the

Shelby mansion that day, in expectation of the arrival of young mass'r George.

Mrs. Shelby was seated in her comfortable parlor, where a cheerful hickory fire was dispelling the chill of the late autumn evening. A supper-table, glittering with plate and cut glass, was set out, over whose arrangements our former friend, old Chloe, was presiding.

Arrayed in a new calico dress, with clean

white apron, and high, well-starched turban, her black polished face glowing with satisfac-tion, she lingered, with needless punctiliousness, around the arrangements of the table, merely as an excuse for talking a little to her mistress "Laws, now! won't it look natural to him?" she said. "Thar—I set his plate just whar he likes it—round by the fire. Mass'r George allers wants de warm seat. O, go away! why didn't Sally get out de best tea-pot—de little new one mass'r George got for missis, Christ-

"Didn't say nothin' bout my old man, s'pose?" said Chloe, still fidgeting with the

"No, he didn't. He did not speak of any thing, Chloe. He said he would tell all when "Jes like mass'r George—he's allers so ferce for tellin' everything hisself. I allers minded dat ar in mass'r George. Don't see, for my

part, how white people gen'lly can bar to hev to write things much as they do, writin's such slow, oneasy kind o' work."

Mrs. Shelby smiled.

I felt dat ar morning!"
Mrs. Shelby sighed, and felt a heavy weight on her heart, at this allusion. She had felt uneasy ever since she received her son's letter, lest something should prove to be hidden be-hind the veil of silence which he had drawn. "Missis has got them bills?" said Chlor

bills de perfectioner gave me. 'And,' says he, 'Chloe, I wish you'd stay longer.' 'Thank coming home, and missis—she can't do with-out me no longer.' There's jist what I telled him. Berry nice man, dat mass'r Jones was. Chloe had pertinaciously insisted that the very bills in which her wages had been paid

should be preserved, to show to her husband in memorial of her capability. And Mrs. Shelby had readily consented to humor her in the Laws, it's five years since they tuck him! She was a baby den—couldn't but jist stand. Re-member how tickled he used to be, cause she

would keep a fallin' over, when she sot out to walk. Laws a me!"

The rattling of wheels now was heard.

"Mass'r George!" said aunt Chloe, starting o the window.

Mrs. Shelby ran to the entry door, and wa folded in the arms of her son. Aunt Chloe stood anxiously straining her eyes out into the

O, poor, Aunt Chloe!" said George, stopping compassionately, and taking her hard, black hand between both his; "I'd have given all my fortune to have brought him with me. but he's

gone to a better country."

There was a passionate exclamation fro Mrs. Shelby, but Aunt Chloe said nothing. The party entered the supper-room. The money, of which Chloe was so proud, was still

"Thar," said she, gathering it up, and hold-ing it with a trembling hand to her mistress, "don't never want to see nor hear on't again. Jist as I knew 'twould be—sold, and murdered on dem ar old plantations!

on dem ar old plantations:

Chloe turned, and was walking sadly out of the room. Mrs. Shelby followed her softly, and took one of her hands, drew her down into a chair, and sat down by her.

"My poor, good Chloe!" said she.

Chloe leaned her head on her mistress's shoul-

ler, and sobbed out, "O missis! 'scuse me, my heart's broke, that's all!"

fell fast; "and I cannot heal it, but Jesus can. He healeth the broken-hearted, and bindeth

up their wounds."

There was a silence for some time, and all

all present.

Many, however, pressed around him, anxiously begging him not to send them away; and, with anxious faces, tendering back their

you to leave me. The place wants as many hands to work it as it did before. We need the same about the house that we did before. free. But, you are now free men and free women. I shall pay you wages for your work, such as we shall agree on. The advantage is, that in case of my getting in debt, or dying—things that might happen—you cannot now be taken up kind letter of advice to the young man. That and sold. I expect to carry on the estate, and to teach you what, perhaps, it will take you some time to learn—how to use the rights

give you as free men and women. I expect you to be good, and willing to learn; and I trust in God that I shall be faithful, and willing to teach. And now, my friends, look up, and thank God for the blessing of freedom." An aged, patriarchal negro, who had grown gray and blind on the estate now rose, and lifting his trembling hand, said. "Let us give thanks unto the Lord!" As all kneeled by one consent, a more touching and hearty Te

on the peal of organ, bell, and cannon, than On rising, another struck up a Methodist hymn, of which the burden was,

Deum never ascended to heaven, though borne

"The year of Jubilee is come

"One thing more," said George, as he stopped the congratulations of the throng; "you all remember our good old Uncle Tom?" George here gave a short narration of the scene of his death, and of his loving farewell to all on the place, and added-

"It was on his grave, my friends, that I re solved, before God, that I would never own an other slave, while it was possible to free him that nobody, through me, should ever run the risk of being parted from home and friends, and dying on a lonely plantation, as he died. So, when you rejoice in your freedom, think that you owe it to that good old soul, and pay t back in kindness to his wife and children. Think of your freedom, every time you see HNCLE TOM'S CASIN; and let it be a memorial to put you all in mind to follow in his steps, and be as honest, and faithful, and

CHAPTER XLIV .- Concluding Remarks. The writer has often been inquired of, by correspondents from different parts of the country, whether this narrative is a true one; and to these inquiries she will give one general

The separate incidents that compose the narrative are, to a very great extent, authentic, occurring many of them either under her own observation, or that of her personal friends. She or her friends have observed characters the counterpart of almost all that are here introduced; and many of the sayings are word for word as heard herself, or reported to her. The personal appearance of Eliza, the char-

acter ascribed to her, are sketches drawn from life. The incorruptible fidelity, piety, and honesty, of Uncle Tom, had more than one development to her personal knowledge. Some of the most deeply tragic and romantic, some of the most terrible incidents, have also their parallel in reality. The incident of the moth-er's crossing the Ohio river on the ice is a wellknown fact. The story of "old Prue," in the Legree. Of him her brother thus wrote, speak-ing of visiting his plantation, on a collecting

"I'm a thinkin' my old man won't know de boys and de baby. Lor'! she's de biggest gal now, good she is too, and pert, Polly is. She's out to the house, now, watchin' de hoe-cake. I's got jist de very pattern my old man liked so much, a bakin'. Jist sich as I gin him the mornin' he was took off. Lord bless us! how I felt dat ar morning!"

Mrs. Shelber i'm get in the same over our land, to testify. Let it is a principle of jurisprudence that no person of colored lineage can testify in a suit against a white, and it will be easy to see that such a case may occur, wherever there is a man whose passions outweigh his interests, and a slave who has manhood or principle enough to protect the slave. many times had its parallel, there are living witnesses, all over our land to testify. Let it slave who has manhood or principle enough to resist his will. There is, actually, nothing to protect the slave's life, but the character of the master. Facts too shocking to be contemplated occasionally force their way to the public ear, and the comment that one often hears made on them is more shocking than the thing itself. It is said, "Very likely such cases may now and then occur, but they are no sample of general practice." If the laws of New England were so arranged that a master could now and then torture an apprentice to death, without a possibility of being brought to justice, would it be received with equal composure? Would it protect, guide, or educate, the child of her protect the slave's life, but the character of the wide prairie States—answer, is this a thing for you to protect and countenance? And then cratically nothing for you to protect and countenance? And then for all mankind—by the sacred love you bear your child; by your joy in his beautiful, spotless infancy; by the motherly pity and tenderness with which you guide his growing years; by the anxieties of his education; by the prayers you breathe for his soul's eternal good—I beseech you, pity the mother who has all your affections, and not one legal right to protect, guide, or educate, the child of her received with equal composure? be said, "These cases are rare, and no samples of general practice?" This injustice is an

inherent one in the slave system—it cannot exist without it.

The public and shameless sale of beautiful mulatto and quadroon girls has acquired a notoriety, from the incidents following the capture of the Pearl. We extract the followcapture of the Pearl. We extract the following from the speech of Hon. Horace Mann, one of the legal counsel for the defendants in that six persons, who attempted in 1848, to escape from the District of Columbia in the schooner Pearl, and whose officers I assisted in defendrear, and whose omeers I assisted in detending, there were several young and healthy girls, who had those peculiar attractions of form and feature which connoisseurs prize so highly. Elizabeth Russel was one of them. She immediately fell into the slave-trader's fangs, and was doomed for the New Orleans market. The hearts of those that saw her were touched with pity for her fate. They offered eighteen hundred dollars to redeem her; offered eighteen hundred dollars to redeem her; and some there were who offered to give, that would not have much left after the gift; but the fiend of a slave-trader was inexorable. She was despatched to New Orleans; but, when about half way there, God had mercy on her, and smote her with death. There were two girls named Edmundson in the same company.

When the sons of the free States would not, as they do, trade the souls and bodies of men as an equivalent to money, in their mercantile dealings. There are multitudes of slaves temporarily owned, and sold again, by merchants in Northern cities: and shall the whole guilt or obloquy of slavery fall only on the South?

Northern men, Northern mothers, Northern When about to be sent to the same market, an older sister went to the shambles, to plead with the wretch who owned them, for the love of God, to spare his victims. He bantered her, telling what fine dresses and fine furniture they would have. 'Yes,' she said, 'that may do very well in this life, but what will become of them in the next 12. They two were sent to New Orleans, but were afterwards redeemed, at an enormous ransom, and brought back." Is it not plain, from this, that the histories of Emmeline and Cassy may have many counterparts!

the fairness of mind and generosity attributed to St. Clare are not without a parallel, as the following anecdote will show. A few years since, a young Southern gentleman was in Cincinnati, with a favorite servant, who had been his personal attendant from a boy. The young man took advantage of this opportunity wept together. At last, George, sitting down beside the mourner, took her hand, and with simple pathos repeated the triumphant scene of her husband's death, and his last messages of love. in his affection was such, that he believed he About a month after this, one morning, all the servants of the Shelby estate were convened together in the great hall that ran through the house, to hear a few words from their young master.

To the surprise of all, he appeared among them with a bundle of papers in his hand, containing a certificate of freedom to every one on the place, which he read successively, and presented, amid the sobs and tears and shouts of all present.

Many, however, pressed around him, anxions in his affection was such, that he believed he must have been practiced upon to induce him to revolt from him. He visited the Quaker, in high anger; but, being possessed of uncommon candor and fairness, was soon quieted by his arguments and representations. It was a side of the subject which he never had heard—never had thought on; and he immediately told the Quaker that, if his slave would, to his own face, say that it was his desire to be free, he would liberate him. An interview was forthwith procured, and Nathan was asked by his young master whether he had ever had

He immediately made him out free papers letter was for some time in the writer's hands. The author hopes she has done justice t

that nobility, generosity, and humanity, which in many cases characterize individuals at the South. Such instances save us from utter despair of our kind. But, she asks any person, who knows the world, are such characters common, anywhere? For many years of her life, the author avoid

ed all reading upon or allusion to the subject of slavery, considering it as too painful to be inquired into, and one which advancing light and civilization would certainly live down. But ince the legislative act of 1851, when she heard, with perfect surprise and consternation,

sions as to what Christian duty could be on this head—she could only think, These men and and, as the result, this country has already ex-Christians cannot know what slavery is: if they did, such a question could never be open for

To you, generous noble-minded men and women of the South—you, whose virtue, and magnanmity, and purity of character, are the the severer trial it has encounterd-to you is her appeal. Have you not, in your own secret souls, in your own private conversings, felt that there are woes and evils in this accursed system, far beyond what are here shadowed, or can be shadowed? Can it be otherwise? Is man ever a creature to be trustall legal right to give testimony, make every in-dividual an irresponsible despot! Can anybody fail to make the inference what the practical result will be? If there is, as we admit, a public sentiment among your men of honor, justice and humanity, is there not also another kind of public sentiment among the ruffian, the brutal and debased? And cannot the ruffian, the brutal, the debased, by slave-law, own just as many slaves as the best and purest? Are the honorable, the just, the high-minded and compassionate, the majority anywhere in

The slave trade is now, by American law, considered as piracy. But a slave trade, as systematic as ever was carried on on the coast of American slavery. And its heart-break and

its horrors, can they be told? The writer has given only a faint shadow, a dim picture, of the anguish and despair that are all residents of Cincinnati. new one mass'r George got for missis, Christmas? Fill have it out? And missis has heard from mass'r George?" she said, inquiringly.

"Yes, Chloe; but only a line, just to say he would be home to-night, if he could—that's would be home to-night, if he could—that's driven to the murder of their children, and themselves seeking in death a shelter from woes themselves seeking in death. Nothing of tradgedy can be written, can be spoken, can be conwhich was like a blacksmith's hammer, or a nodule of iron, telling me that it was 'calloused with knocking down niggers.' When I left the plantation, I drew a long breath, and felt as if I had escaped from an ogre's den."

That the tragical fate of Tom, also, has too many times had its parallel, there are living

and passed over in silence? Farmers of Massachusetts, of New Hampshire, of Vermont, of Connecticut, who read this book by the blaze of your winter-evening fire—strong-hearted, generous sailors and ship-owners of Maine—is this a thing for you to countenance and encourage? Brave and generous men of New York, farmers of rich and joyous Ohio, and ye prayers; by the abxectes of his soul's eternal good—I beseech you, pity the mother who has all your affections, and not one legal right to protect, guide, or educate, the child of her bosom! By the sick hour of your child; by those dying eyes, which you can never forget by those last cries, that wrung your heart when you could neither help nor save; by the desola-tion of that empty cradle, that silent nursery— I beseech you, pity those mothers that are constantly made childless by the American slave

Do you say that the people of the free States have nothing to do with it, and can no nothing? Would to God this were true! But it is not true. The people of the free States have de-Would to God this were true! But it is not true. The people of the free States have defended, encouraged, and participated; and are more gnilty for it, before God, than the South, in that they have not the apology of education of constant.

as they should, in times past, the sons of the free States would not have been the holders, and, proverbially, the hardest masters of slaves the sons of the free States would not, as they

Christians, have something more to do than de-nounce their brethren at the South; they have to look to the evil among themselves.

But what can any individual do? Of that every individual can judge. There is one thing that every individual can do—they can see to it that they feel right. An atmosphere of sympathetic influence encircles every human being; and the man or woman who feels strongly, healthily, and justly, on the great interests of humanity, is a constant benefactor to the human race. See, then, to your sympathies in this matter! Are they in harmony with the sympathies of Christ! or are they swayed and sympathies of Christ? or are they swayed and perverted by the sophistries of worldly policy? Christian men and women of the North! still further—you have another power; you can pray! Do you believe in prayer? or has it become an indistinct apostolic tradition? You pray for the heathen abroad; pray also for the heathen at home. And pray for those distressed Christians whose whole chance of religious improvement is an accident? trade and sale; from whom any adherence to the morals of

from whom any adherence to the morals of Christianity is, in many cases, an impossibility, unless they have given them from above, the courage and grace of martyrdom. But, still more. On the shores of our free States are emerging the poor, shattered, broken remnants of families, of men and women, escaped, by miraculous providences, from the surges of stavery—feeble in knowledge, and, in many cases, infirm in moral constitution, from a system which confounds and confuses every principle of Christianity and morality. They come to seek a refuge among us; they come to seek education, knowledge, Christianity.

What do you over to these poor unfortu-

replied, "Nathan, in your place, I think I stretch out; and, by her silence, encourage the should feel very much so, myself. You are cruelty that would chase them from our bor-If it must be so, it will be a mournful spectacle. If it must be so, the country will that the fate of nations is in the hands of One who is very pitiful, and of tender compassion. Do you say, "We don't want them here : let

them go to Africa ? " That the providence of God has provided a refuge in Africa is, indeed, a great and noticeable fact; but that is no reason why the church of Christ should throw off that responsibility to this outcast race which her profe

To fill up Liberia with an ignorant, inexperienced, half-barbarized race, just escaped from the chains of slavery, would be only to prolong. for ages, the period of struggle and conflict which attends the inception of new enterprises. sufferers in the spirit of Christ; receive them to the educating advantages of Christian republi-Christian and humane people actually recommending the remanding escaped fugitives into slavery, as a duty binding on good citizens—when she heard, on all hands, from kind, compassionate, and estimables people, in the free States of the North, deliberations and discussions are all the state of the state

amples of men, formerly slaves, who have rapidly acquired property, reputation, and educadiscussion. And from this arose a desire to discussion. And from this arose a desire to exhibit it in a living dramatic reality. She sidering the circumstances, is certainly remarkable; and, for moral traits of honesty, kindness, and its worst phases. In its best aspect, she has, perhaps, been successful: but, oh! who self-denials, endured for the ransom of brethren shall say what yet remains untold in that and friends yet in slavery—they have been remarkable to a degree that, considering the infuence under which they were born, is surpri-

sing.

The writer has lived, for many years, on the frontier-line of Slave states, and has had great opportunities of observation among those who erly were slaves. They have been to be family as servants; and, in default of any other school to receive them, she has, in many cases, had them instructed in a family school, with her own children. She has also the testimony of missionaries, among the fugitives in Canada ed with wholly irresponsible power? And does not the slave system, by denying the slave her deductions, with regard to the capabilities of the race, are encouraging in the highest de-

gree.
The first desire of the emancipated slave, generally, is for education. There is nothing hat they are not willing to give or do to have their children instructed; and, so far as the writer has observed herself, or taken the testimony of teachers among them, they are remarkably intelligent and quick to learn. The results of schools, founded for them by benevolent individuals in Cincinnati, fully establish

facts, on the authority of Professor C. E. Stowe, then of Lane Seminary, Ohio, with regard to emancipated slaves, now resident in Cincinnati-Africa, is an inevitable attendant and result of given to show the capability of the race, even without any very particular assistance or en

couragement.

The initial letters alone are given. They -, from Carolina. Furniture ma-

lars; about forty years old; free six years; paid eighteen hundred dollars for his furally; mem-ber of the Baptist church; received a legacy from his master, which he has taken good care

dealer; about thirty years old; worth eighteen thousand dollars; paid for himself twice, being once defrauded to the amount of sixteen hun-dred dollars; made all his money by his own efforts—much of it while a slave, hiring his time of his master, and doing business for him-

self; a fine, gentlemanly fellow.

"W——. Three-fourths black; barber and waiter: from Kentucky; nineteen years free; paid for self and family over three thousand dollars; deacon in the Baptist church.
"G. D.——. Three-fourths black; white-washer; from Kentucky; nine years free; paid

atteen hundred dollars for self and family; re-cently died, aged sixty; worth six thousand dolcept G ______, I have been, for some years, personally acquainted, and make my statements from my own knowledge."

The writer well remembers an aged colored woman, who was employed as a washerwoman in her father's family. The daughter of this woman married a slave. She was a remarkably active and capable young woman, and, by her industry and thrift, and the most persever-ing self-denial, raised nine hundred dollars for her husband's freedom, which she paid, as she raised it, into the hands of his master. She yet wanted a hundred dollars of the price, when he died. She never recovered any of the mo-

And let it be remembered that these individ-And let it be remembered that these individuals have thus bravely succeeded in conquering for themselves comparative wealth and social position, in the face of every disadvantage and discouragement. The colored man, by the law of Ohio, cannot be a voter, and, till within a few years, was even denied the right of testimony in legal suits with the white. Nor are these instances confined to the State of Ohio. In all States of the Union we see men, but yesterday burst from the shackles of slavery who by a self-educating force, which cannot be too much admired, have risen to highly respecta-ble stations in society. Pennington among clerygmen, Douglas and Ward among editors, are will known instances.

If this persecuted race, with every-discourage ment and disadvantage, have done thus much, how much more they might do, if the Christian church would act towards them in the spirit of

trembling and convulsed. A mighty influence is abroad, surging and heaving the world as with an carthquake. And is America safe? Every nation that carries is its bosom great and unredressed injustice has in it the elements For what is this mighty influence thus rou

ing in all nations and languages those groan-ings that cannot be uttered, for man's freedom O, Church of Christ, read the signs of the times! Is not this power the spirit of Him whose kingdom is yet to come, and whose will to be done on earth as it is in heaven?

But who may abide the day of his appear-ing? "for that day shall burn as an oven; and he shall appear as a swift witness against those

which injustice and cruelty shall bring on nations the wrath of Almighty God!

The "Author of Uncle Tom's Cabin" must now take leave of a wide circle of friends, whose faces she has never seen, but whose sympathies, coming to her from afar, have stimulated and cheered her in her work.

The thought of the pleasant family circle that she has been meeting in spirit weekly has been a constant refreshment to her, and she cannot leave them without a farewell. In particular, the dear little children wh

have followed her story have her warmest love Dear children, you will one day be men and women; and she hopes that you will learn from this story always to remember and pity the poor and oppressed, and, when you grow up, show your pity by doing all you can for them. Never, if you can help it, let a colored child be shut out of school, or treated with neglect and contempt, because of his color. Remember the sweet example of little Eva, and try to feel the same regard for all that she did; and then, when you grow up, we hope that the foolish and unchristian prejudice against people, mere-ly on account of their complexion, will be done away with.

Farewell, dear children, till we meet again.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. THE OHIO DEMOCRACY AND WASHINGTON

The Sandusky County (Ohio) Democrat, a Democratic paper in Masillon, Ohio, commentng upon the late remark of the Washington Union, that it had never recognised Mr. Chase

as a Democrat, says: Now, what is the position of the Ohio De-mocracy, Mr. Chase included? Does it in-fringe upon any right of the South, or the institution of slavery? No! It distinctly disurtesy which never ought to have been extended, as no courtesies are ever returned in kind.) While disclaiming all desire to interfere with the domestic institutions and munisipal and local regulations of the South, it sim-

ply declares—
"That the Democracy of Ohio do now, as they always have done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the full develop ment of the spirit and practical benefits of fr institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent the increase to mitigate, and finally eradicate the evil."

We desire all readers to note that this language is far milder, more moderate, than any on record from the pens of Washington, Jeffer-son, Madison. Franklin, and our fathers, when writing on the "peculiar institution"—which we admit has become the "corner-stone" of political nominations—but must still be permitted to deny of "our free institutions." In the purer days of the Republic, all statesmen characterized slavery as an unmitigated curse and there was not a dissenting voice to the ver-dict among their constituents. But now, even the Ohio Democracy-more liberal, more daring in the expression of its sentiments, than the Democracy of any other State, has, by the power of outward pressure and from considerate attention to the feelings of our Southern breth-Full black; stolen from Africa: ren—salved over its condemnation with a cring-orleans; been free fifteen years; or with the South and the class of men who wor with the South and the class of men who were of us, but seek their mess of pottage at

the expense of their birthright.

Fillmore Whig papers denounce the position of the Ohio Democracy. This was to be expected, and with it we find no fault. The Washington Union, forsooth, denies that we belong to the party, unless we repudiate certain heresies, which it says conflict with some antiquated and musty resolution passed at a Baltimore Consent. of, and increased.

"G——. Full black, of Virginia; coal dealer; about thirty years old; worth eighteen Government fell into the hands of Galphins,

Government lell into the hands of Galphins, and second and third-rate men.

Now, we have but few words in reply to the modest charges and demands set forth, and they shall be spoken briefly and in plainness.

First: the State of Ohio has 2,000,000 population-a tenth of the whites of the Union. ondly: the State of Ohio has about 300,000 voters. Thirdly: the Democracy of Ohio have a clear majority of 15,000 over all, carrying 23 electoral votes—and the vote of the State is Anti-Whig, Anti-Administration, more than Anti-Whig, Anti-Administration, more than 40,000 votes. A few years since, the State of Ohio was reliably Whig by 20,000 or more. Its Democracy laid down a platform, we are aware, differing from that of some other States on slavery, the currency, freedom of public lands, homestead exemption, and almost every other question involving the progress of Democratic principles. Without desiring to boast, we affirm that the Democracy of Ohio now leads the van in progress, reform, and increase of num. firm that the Democracy of Ohio now leads the van in progress, reform, and increase of numbers, and permanent strength. This is the result of its liberal principles, and nothing else. The Democracy of Ohio seeks to lay down no test for the Democracy of sister States, on the slavery or any other question. The Democracy of Ohio will submit to no tests sought to be imposed by Presidential aspirants, puffed-up editors, or from any other quarter. We ask no aid, comfort, advice, or rebuke, from Washington or Memphis. All we ask is, to be let alone; and that those so desirous for our welfare and increase, will imitate our example in strengthening the cause of Democracy and liberal principles, on their own appropriate fields eral principles, on their own appropriate fields of labor—the necessities of which they ought, and it is to be hoped do, understand better than they do ours—with which they volunteer to

intermeddle.
In addition, we demand, a discontinuance of "Caudle lectures" from Washington and else-where; firmly believing that our party in this State is grounded on eternal principles of right—and can get along better without the aid of those who strive to teach us duty and manners, than they possibly can without our

Ohio is permanently Democratic for the next ten years, if rid of selfish influences from with-out. We have no desire to make it permanently Whig for the same period, by efforts to foist into high places of power those whom the people do not wish to exalt.

From the Norwalk (O.) Experiment-a Demo cratic paper.
WASHINGTON UNION—OHIO DEMOCRACY.

for we have not the honor of an exchange—the Washington Union, of the 25th ult., containing Washington Union, of the 25th ult., containing an article, in reply to the Memphis Appeal, in which the editor, A. J. Donelson, undertakes to define the position of the Ohio Democracy, and also takes it upon him to repudiate our Senator in Congress, Hon. Salmon P. Chase. The Union asserts that the Ohio Democracy approves and endorses the Compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave Law! Now, so far from ap the Fugitive Slave Law! Now, so far from ap-proving the measures in question, we aver that the Ohio Democracy distinctly disapprove them, and for the evidence of such disapproval, we refer to the last 8th of January convention, the larg-est delegated convention ever assembled in Ohio, when a direct attempt was made to endorse the Compromise measures, but failed by an overwhelming vote. This, with the re-enactment of a former resolution on the sub-

cannot be done. True he opposed the Com-promise measures so called, and for which the Democracy of Ohio will ever honor him. A more essentially Whig measure never received the sanction of Congress, albeit many professed Democrats gave it their support. Clay and Webster were the authors of this infamous measure, and whoever heard of their originating anything that did not smack of Whiggery The Union may take what position it choose out we object to its dictation to or proscription

From the Toledo (O.) Commercial—a Democratic

SCHEMES TO DEFEAT THE DEMOCRACY. A new political organization has been form-

ed in nearly all of the slaveholding States, and this organization claims to hold in Missouri, Mississippi, &c., the political power of those States, giving evidence of their strength, in the late elections, by defeating the Democratic candidates for Senators and State officers. Flushed with their recent triumphs in States that have heretofore been regarded as most reliably Demeratic, the organs of this new party avow their purpose to control the action of the next Baltimore Convention, or, failing in this to defeat the candidates which that convention may put in nomination. The terms on which they of-fer their support to the Democratic party are the most insolent that could be made are, that resolutions shall be adopted in the National Convention, making slave labor the paramount object of protection by the great Na-tional Democratic party, and that the Fugitive Slave Law and the other Compromise measures shall hereafter be made a test of membership to that party. When it is recollected that these measures originated with the present Federal Administration, and that they are opposed by the great body of the Democrats in Mississippi. Georgia, &c., as well as in Ohio. New York, and New England, it will be apparent that the measures which it is proposed to interpolate

into the Democratic creed.

We are compelled to speak plain upon this subject, as we see in these movements of the falsely styled Union party a deep laid plot to overthrow the Democracy in the next Presi-

dential election.

While the Fillmore Union party, in the States where they have overthrown Democratic ascendency, are occupying the position of "armed neutrals," threatening an open alliance with the Federalists, if a "surrender" is not made to them, and the Democratic platform lowered to their standard-while these movements are going on in the States which have been, before this new organization sprung into existence, the most reliably Democratic, the Federalists, in such States as Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mary-land, maintain the old Whig organization, and are now, with great unanimity, presenting Mr. Fillmore, as their Presidential candidate. If events shall prove him to be the most available candidate, he is and will be the first choice of the Fillmore Union party and the Fillmore Whig party of the South. These two parties are pursuing one and the same object, and are shaping their movements to have one and the same candidate for President. His election can be insured, if new tests can be forced upon the Democracy, through which agency the party will be divided and defeated. If they fail in their cunningly laid schemes to divide the of the two potitical parties which now control them, are to be made to give a united vote against the Democratic candidate. In carry ing out this plan, it has become essential the the position and principles of the Democracy of Ohio should be assailed. The Washington Union, which has, from the outset, encouraged and sustained the "Union" organization of the South, is conspicuous in these assaults. A Savannah (Georgia) paper, more open and frank in its opposition to the policy of the Ohio De-mocracy, but not less hostile than the Union,

tion.—It will be seen by the following statement, that the Free Soil Democracy of Ohio ex-

its session on the 9th of January, passed reso ented by all lawful means, and at the same

time appointed delegates to attend the Nation al Democratic Convention."

Is any party at the South willing to co-operate with men making such professions, and yet exact from them no guarantee that our rights shall be respected? Would not such co-operation. tion falsify our own professions, and give

punity to abolitionism?

The exclusion of the Democratic delegates from Ohio to the Baltimore Convention will hardly be resorted to, though this policy is recommended by an influential Southern jour-

movement at the South, relying upon the ur ted support of that section, on account of its devotion to the slave interest, will be able by effecting divisions at the North, and desertions at the South, to defeat the Democratic candidates in the next, as it did in the last Presidential alors of the section.

dential election.

Nothing short of a bold and fearless expotion of the corrupt but formidable combination now going on to secure the perpetuation and ascendency of the Federal party in the Nationascendency of the Federal party in the National Government for another four years, can prevent such a calamity.

From the Wyoming (New York) Mirror-Barnburner. PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The Democratic Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, is to be held in Baltimore the first of June; the Whig Convention has not been called, but it will probably be in Philadelphia the 17th of June. Speculation is rife in both of the parties as to the Presidential candidates. Though many have been named, the number for which any chance is left seems to be reduced to three on each side—Cass, Douglas, and Buchanan, of the Democrats; and Fillmore, Webster, and Scott, of the Whigs. The warfare between the friends of each of these is becoming warm, and sometimes amusing. The friends of each claim that if their candidate shall be nominated, he will certainly be elected over all opposition, while if any other candidate of their party shall be nominated, he will as certainly be defeated. The Democratic Convention, to nominate while if any other candidate of their party shall be nominated, he will as certainly be defeated. As between these candidates, our opinion is that Cass among the Democrats, and Fillmore among the Whigs, stand the best chance. But perhaps it matters not to our party which of these shall obtain the nomination. The question for Free-Soilers is, can they sup-

The question for Free-Soilers is, can they support say of them? The first question a voter should ask himself is, "will I make the slavery question the most important one in the issue? and if he answer in the affirmative, the next is, "can I support either Cass, Douglas, Buchanan, Fillmore, Webster, or Scott?" We presume that, so far as the slavery question is concerned, the five first named of these individuals will be disposed of at once by every candid and intelligent Free-Soiler. What do we want a President to do in regard to slavery? We want that, instead of turning the influence of the office and the Government in favor of slavery, he should, so far as he can constitutionally, turn that influence against it. Will either of the individuals named do it? Two years ago, if a man was in favor of the Compromise high anger; but, being possessed of uncommon and control and the stranger; but, being possessed of uncommon and control and fairness, was soon quieted by his argumentations. It was a side are described in knowledge, and, in the stranger of the subject which he never had heard never had thought on; and he immediately and the subject which he never had heard never had thought on; and the immediately and thought on; and the immediately and the say that it was his desire to be free.

So what was a side to the subject which he never had heard heave the solid the Quaker that, if his stare would, to his your set whether he had ever had any reason to complain of his treatment, in any reason to complain of his treatmen ther of the individuals named do it? Two years ago, if a man was in favor of the Compromise he was condemned, not only by Free-Soilers, but by half of both the other parties in the free States; and if he favored the Fugitive Slave Law, he was looked upon with almost a feeling of contempt. Free-Soilers hold to these rules of judgment still. Let them try the candidates by this rule. Cass, Douglas, and Buchanan, always favored the Compromise, Fugitive Law and all; and the friends of Fillmore and Webster as almost in a coarsel about which is the ster are almost in a quarrel about which is the father of those measures, the friends of each